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THE SUN, New York City.

A Shabby Record.

In accepting a nomination for Congress from the new district with which the Democrats in the last Ohio Legislature thoughtfully provided him, Major WILLIAM MO-KINLEY also laid down his party's platform for the Congressional elections, by reviewing the work of the present Congress, and mentioning for applause the principal measures which it has passed or tried to pass. He put in a good word for the Silver bill, the Customs Administrative bill, the Meat Inspection bill, the Dependent Pension bill, the Original Package bill, the Anti-Trust bill, the Agricultural Colleges Grant bill, the acts for the admission of Wyoming and Idaho, the Anti-Lottery bill, the Federal Election bill, the Bankruptcy bill, and the bill to relieve the Supreme Court.

Major McKinkey is easily pleased if he is proud of the Congress that has made this record. In the list which he mentioned there are only two or three bills that deserve approval. The Anti-Lottery bill is moral in intention, though there may be some doubt whether it doesn't strain the power of the Government in the matter of exclusion from the mails. The bill to relieve the Supreme Court is substantially unobjectionable. The Bankruptcy bill needs amendment. For the rest of Mr. McKinney's list, not much if any good can be said. The Election bill is so rageous that even Republican opinion has turned against it. The Silver bill disappoints the feeling of probably a majority of the voters in favor of free coinage. It doesn't represent even Republican opinion. It is a shifty compromise. The Dependent Pension bill has failed to satisfy the professional pension hunters, and yet it is a wild extravagance and a long step in the road to national hankrunter.

The admission of Wyoming and Idaho is a fraud upon the big States, and is known by everybody to be a party trick that may yet return to plague its inventors. The Anti-Trust bill is a cheap humbug. It will never amount to anything. It was never meant to amount to anything. It was forced to be passed. The Agricultural Colleges Grant bill is paternalism calculated for the granger vote. The Meat Inspection bill is another piece of paternalism. The Original Package bill is an absurd effort to put a specific amendment on the Constitution. The Customs Administrative bill will, in the judgment of many, only make confusion worse confounded.

A mighty shabby record, taken all in all.

Let the Friends of Ireland Bestir Them selves! The announcement that a delegation from

the Irish Parliamentary party is about to visit this country will be heard with satisfaction by the American friends of Ireland. The hour is approaching when substantial proofs of sympathy will be as welcome and as indispensable as they were in 1885. The greater Ireland on this side of the Atlantic should be awakened to the fact that the decisive battle between the opponents and upholders of home rule may be brought on at any moment, and that if Mr. PARNELL and his colleagues are again to sweep five sixths of the Irish constituencies, they must in good time be provided with the sinews of war. There is still time enough for preparation, if it be made the most of, but there is certainly no time to lose. For the six years following 1879 the friends of Irish Nationalists in the United States were engaged in organizing and working the machinery needed for the collection of the funds which rendered possible the return of Judge HITTON at Saratoga several years eighty-five members of Parliament from Ireland in the general elections of November, 1885, and July, 1886. If the champions of home rule are to be equally a messful in the impending contest, the plans of cooperation in this country ought to be laid and carried out at once.

present House of Commons was elected. The statutory limit of its existence is seven years, but the so-called GLADSTONE Parliament of 1868-74 and the Braconsfield Parliament of 1874-80, although memorable examples of length, were dissolved about a year before the legal expiration of their terms. If we may judge from the impotence which the Salisbury Government exhibited during the last session, it cannot hope for a longer lease of power than Lord BEACONSFIELD'S. Another session as futile as the last would be construed as conclusive proof of Lord Salisbury's inability to govern, and he would be forced by public opinion to challenge the verdict of the ballot box. Should be manage, on the other hand, to pass the Irish Land bill, he may think it possible, with such an instrument of seduction at his command, to win over a section of the Irish tenantry, and may, therefore, deem it expedient to appeal forthwith to the electors. He would be the more likely to take that step if the passage of the Land Purchase bill coincided with a notorious dearth of financial resources on the part of the Parneilites.

It is now more than four years since the

ment may last about two years longer, we can see that the collection of funds on behalf of the Home Rulers ought to be resumed at once. There is reason to fear that Ireland is upon the verge of again experiencing such frightful suffering as attended the famine of 1846-47. The failure of the potato crop and the Government's neglect of remedial measures portend misery, if not starvation, to a large fraction of the Irish people during the coming winter and throughout the year 1831. Should such a calamity befall a country already sufficiently afflicted, all the money ortheoming from the United States would be needed to succor the famished denizens of the crowded districts. Under such circumstances it would be less easy than it is now to collect the funds needed for political purposes, and it is quite possible that the Unionists would take advantage of the Parnellites' unreadiness to precipitate a general election. Porewarmed is forearmed, and Irish-Americans will now recognize that their determination to strengthen the hands of the Home Rulers ought to be

Even admitting that the present Parlia-

fulfilled at once. This is no time for factional quarrels in the ranks of the Land League. In view of the desperate and decisive struggle that may begin at any moment, it behooves that organization to present a united front. The Parliamentary Fund Committee of this city, whose past services are unforgotten, will also see the propriety of resuming at this functure its effective labors. The Catholic is the natural jealousy of a people so re-

olergy, whose seal for home rule was testified so fruitfully four years ago, can now render no less timely and valuable aid. Let ns all see to it that the delegates of the Irish Nationalists receive a rousing welcome, and that they carry home with them substantial tokens of American good will.

Great Things Going On.

The dominant commercial tendency, as well as the great and important social phenomenon of our time, is Coalition. Consolidations, amalgamations, expansions with the paradoxical title of "limited"—these and other forms of getting together, just now concern the whole civilized world.

Perhaps the most interesting manifestation of the tendency is afforded by our own railroads. Their natural drift toward consolidation has been so hastened by the enactment of meddlesome and oppressive laws, both national and State, that the results are more marked and startling. AIL recent statistics point in the direction of immense consolidations. Where formerly one railroad absorbed another, now whole systems, embracing dozens of originally separate and independent corporations, come together and pass under one management. And the greater the consolidation, the greater the mileage involved, and, the broader its geographic scope, the easier the coalition seems to be effected.

When the railroads of our State were all separate and highly independent corporations, such an idea of union as that now embodied by the New York Central system was inconcelvable. Yet there is nothing more probable than that in the very near future the New York Central, with all its magnitude, will be only a link in a chain, bearing the same proportion to the whole that any one of its own little links did to the present great line from Buffalo to New York. The consolidation of the New York Central and the Lake Shore cannot be much longer deferred. It is inevitable; and it will be followed, if it is not preceded, by a coalition with the Chicago and Northwestern and Union Pacific. with the result of a single and continuous property from New York to Puget Sound. No student of contemporary railroad his-

tory and development will dispute either the truth or the expediency of such an amalgamation; nor will he venture the assertion that the Pennsylvania Raliroad will not anticipate it by a like rearrangement and adjustment of properties now separate, independent, and antagonistic. There will be, perhaps, four great transcontinental system with transverse dependencies dependent upon the competition with natural waterways and the necessity of draining the commerce of the centre of the continent and the Southwest to the Gulf. The shortest railroad to the longest haul by water will prevail against all other competition.

With the acquisition by the Louisville and Nashville of the Richmond and Danville system, the group comprised within the jurisdiction of the Richmond Terminal the consolidation of the whole Southern system would be practically accomplished. Some such line of acquisition is unavoidable; and a determination of the issue is even now imminent, so rapidly and noiselessly do these great occasions mature and pass unnoticed into oblivion.

It is the greatest transformation scene ever witnessed, the most extraordinary series of events in the commercial history of the country, revolutionary and far reaching in its effects, and it takes place without attracting any serious attention. Some of our finest social revolutions we accept and acquiesce in without ever being really aware of them, like the penny post, the telegraph, the tele phone, and the elevated railroad.

Jews and Christians.

On Wednesday we published the despatch announcing that the underwriters of Boston discriminated against the Jews in fire insurance. Yesterday we gave the intelligence from Middletown, in our own State, that leading hotels in the mountain regions of the Catakills and Delaware county are discriminating against them as boarders.

This latter expression of the prejudice against the race is not at all new. The policy of excluding Jews from a summer hotel as objectionable to Christians was adopted by ago, and to some extent it was tried on Coney Island. In many other country hotels it has been pursued with or without formal announcement. Jews have been kept away by public advertisements that they would not be received, or by quietly refusing to let them in when they applied for board. Of course, these hotel keepers are not impelled so to do by mere sentiment on their own part. They do not exclude the Jews because of their private prejudice against the race. They would take them in it it was for the profit of the hotels, which are run to make money and not to express race animosities. They drive them away as a concession to the

antipathy of their Christian customers. It appears, therefore, that while Christians bject to the company of Jews, Jews have no such feeling regarding Christians. We have no reports of hotel keepers turning away Christians as offensive to their Jewish boarders. Hebrews do not discriminate against hotels frequented by Christians, but seem to prefer them to houses patronized by their own race solely. All the antipathy is displayed by the other side. It is remarkable, too, that small as is the number of Jews in this country proportionately to the Christians, there is not a summering place of any consequence where many of them are not found, and at some of the more important, as, for instance, Saratoga, Long Branch, and certain Long Island hotels, they are a large minority of the sojourners, if

not an actual majority. Relatively to their numbers, far more of them than of Christians are able and willing to pay the prices. Hence if hotel keepers drive them away, we have convincing evidence that the Christian antipathy continues to be bitter and bigoted. Except for that, their custom would be eagerly invited. Even in the face of the prejudice, many of the hotels are crowded with Jews, so valuable is their patronage, whatever the Christian discontent.

What are the grounds for this antipathy? It is frequently said that they are simply the bad manners of Jews. Undoubtedly there are great numbers of unrefined Jews, but neither are polite manners general among Christians. We have been giving a good deal of space lately to describing the hogs of society, and we did not have to go among the Hebrews to find them. They rarely bear the Semitic physiognomy, and most of them are probably stout Jew haters.

No, the prejudice against the Jews is not really based on any mere dislike of their deportment. It goes deeper than that, and is the old antipathy which has existed throughout Christendom from the beginning of this era, although the Founder of Chris tianity came of their race. It runs back further and into the days of pagan Rome, as we find from ancient Latin authors, and its cause is always the same, aversion to a race which has kept itself peculiar, so that a Jewish physiognomy is always distinguishable. Added to this

markable in all times for superior business sagacity and material prosperity. The Jews are hated because their extraordinary abilities make them danger us competite easily recognized as they are among the rest of mankind by reason of their policy of race exclusion, which preserves the race characteristics that make them a peculiar people. Mankind jalwaya regards such a people with dislike and distrust. They are hated for their very virtues and for the prac-tical wisdom that comes to them through

the operation of the laws of heredity. Hence we cannot look for any diminution of the anti-Semitic feeling so long as the Jews maintain their race distinction. It is unrea sonal is and it is unjust. It is directed against the most wonderful people in the history of the world, and a kind, humane, sober, peaceable, and exemplary people; does not diminish, except as the Jews and so far as the Jews get cutside of the ancient barriers within which the race preserves its peculiarity. Attempts to discriminate against them in matters of business are foolish. They can always conquer there, as their history ir ves; but socially they will be driver apart so long as they remain Jewa, or the only great race which insists on keeping distinct from the rest, no matter where it abides.

A Little Effort at Apology.

When we reflect upon the anterior circum stances, we need not be surprised that a timid and doubtful whisper from out the piney woods of the Northwest should be the first emitted with the thought of tempering general ridicule of the Stuffed Prophet for a folly committed when he was at the apex of his pride. When Col. WILLIAM F. VILAS runs the Democratic State Convention of Wisconsin nowadays, as a former member of the CLEVELAND Cabinet, he attracts an amount of observation which his famous silver tongue alone had never been able to command. We incline to attribute to his consideration for his former chief, if not to the latter's personal request, a recent effort to qualify the overwhelming sentiment among Western Democrats in favor of free silver coinage. The little fourth plank in the last Wisconsin Democratio platform was:

"We favor the free coinage of silver at its present ratio with gold."

Precisely what this present ratio of silver is, or was at the time of the Wisconsin Convention, or when Col. VILAS wrote the platform, we would not attempt to decide. The ratio of silver with gold has experienced some very hurried variations since Col. VILAS began to address the country. In 1884, when Mr. CLEVELAND perfected his conclusion that silver coinage had better be stopped, it was a little over 184 to 1. The year of Col. VILAS'S exit from office it touched within a hair's breadth of 22 to 1. Since the recent legislation it has reverted to less than 17t, and it is still supposed to be on the road to a further equalization toward the old ratio of 15% to 1.

The vagueness and the practical simlessness of Col. VILAS's declaration, therefore, makes its political quality all the more conspicuous. It is a pathetic effort, but still rather funny.

For Workingmen of All Borts. We have seen nothing so helpful to men in all employments toward an understanding of the ways of laborers among themselves as the statement made to a reporter of THE EVENING SUN on Wednesday by a member of the Board of Walking Delegates through whose instrumentallty we have the present lack of bricks. This was the form of its publication:

" Is it true that District Assembly No. 40 wishes to force the 20,000 non-union men along the Hudson to

for them, they must be made to know. The ignorance of the non-union men is not only injurious to themselves; it also injures others. Civilization has always recognized the great unwritten law that the interests of the minerity must bow to those of the majority. It is to the interest of all rorkingmen that they should be united. If the "scabs" refuse to join with us of their own free will we have no allernative but to make them do it."

To the best of our knowledge, the opposition of capital against organized labor is so unimportant and so rarely exhibited as to be hardly worth mentioning. But the uncompromising bitterness with which organized labor, as represented by District Assembly 49, seeks to crush out disorganized labor is without a parallel. In our country there has never been tyranny equal to this manifestation of it. Until it is abandoned and labor organization made to rest upon its own virtues and advantages the latter will always court antagonism and encounter troubles which are as unnecessary as they are hurtful, and receive censure which from its own essential nature it altogether fails to deserve.

For the credit of the organizations, though, it must be said that their affairs are not, as a rule, conducted with the remorseless fury that characterizes the management of District Assembly No. 49. That is one of Mr. Powderly's creations, but it is a type only of the parent body which pays Mr. Powdenly's salary. Just as the Walking Delegates of this locality have endeavored to deal with workingmen who would not surrender their allegiance to them, so there has never been a trade organization or department of the laboring world which Mr. POWDERLY'S society has not stood ready to disrupt and humble for the purpose of fastening their own chains round their necks.

The Farmers' Alliance of Texas has thrown a little useful light up the road toward the proposed union of farmers and other laborers. The resolutions adopted at Dallas on Aug. 21

had this among them: "We recommend to the twenty-second Legislature the establishment of factories within the walls of our penitentiaries for the purpose of manufacturing cotton or other bagging to wrap the cotton crop of this State and thereby protect our farmers from the oppression of des ructive monopolies outside of our State."

A similar proposition has come from the same acurces in Wisconsin as to the convict manufacture of binding twine, in order to underseli the product of workmen employed by alleged monopolies. But between this attitude of the farmers and that of the majority of the country, the labor unions especially, there is a

MARTIN IRONS, the leader of the great South-western strike on the Gooth lines four years ago, is beling pennuts in St. Leuis.—Minneapolis Tribune. That wouldn't suit Brother PowdenLy. When he retires he will rely upon the results of his long years of excellent salary.

The "tle-up" on the New York Central Railroad is visible only to the eye of Mr. Pow-DEBLY and some of his associates. It is a con structive or purely theo etical tie-up, and can be seen only by those who have a large and hopeful imagination and no brake on it.

That a man should receive the vote of his Beat before be applies for nomination is not applicable to Mr. Claydan's case. Mr. Carvinan dess not belong to New York. He belongs to the country.—Delina Morn-ing Ness. He does truly, and though a very small part

of it, he has been tremendously damaging. Among the great truths which the time affords, the Albany Morning Express contributes one in the observation that "mob law will not elect David B. Hill President of the United States in 1892."

True encush. The force behind Governor

HILL is the great Democracy, and it is that which will make the successful politics emonstration of 1892.

The Iowa people hope that the Hon. Bus-JAMIN HARRISON WIll open the big coal palace at Ottumwa. He is the safest man that could be elected to do the job. There is no danger of his using any words that burn, and setting the coal on fire. He is safe in a coal palace, but an ice palace is more congenial and sympathetic

"Who fought our civil war?" asks our esteemed contemporary, the Chicago Hereld, To the best of our knowledge and belief it was Col. ELLIOTT PEROCISSIMUS SHEPARD.

The Hon. CHARLES B. FARWELL says that he expects to succeed himself as a Senator in Congress. Only persons who know the warm attachment that exists between Mr. FARWELL and Gen. HARBISON can understand how pained the latter would be if the former shouldn't succeed in succeeding himself.

According to the usage of the recent Volapuk Convention in Boston, the correct pro-nunciation of the name of the manufactured language is:

a peck Fole

Is there an orator in North Carolina?-Con-Is the aloquent speech of the Governor of North Carolina to the Governor of South Carolina so soon forgotten?

THE MANHATTAN CLUB HOUSE.

The Old House Shut Up Before the New Palace to Bendy.

The Manhattan Club is homeless just now. and there is some grambling among the club men who remain in town. The club expects to move very soon from its old house at 96 Fifth Avenue into the Stewart mansion. The Stewart mansion has been in the hands of the architect and decorator for a number of months, and will probably be, when completed, the finest clubhouse in New York, but that is small consolation to those summer

that is small consolation to those summer club frequenters who just now have no place whither to go.

They are lew in number, but they are doing alot of compilating. They blame the governors for being unduly slow. The governors, they say, promised that the new house would be ready by Sept. I, but the malcontents declare that Oct. I is nearer right. Meanwhile at the old clubhouse the restaurant and café shut down several days ago, and yesterday an auctioneer began to sell off the furniture, carpets, and fixtures. Several days ago the governors made arrangements with the New York and Lotos Clubs granting the privileges of their clubhouses to those Manhattan Clubmen who remain in town. This has not been satisfactory to many of the members of the Manhattan Club, however,

"Why, of course the club has to be put to some inconvenience in moving from one house to another," said Governor Robert Maclay yesterday. "That was expected, and the members were warned. We have done the best we could to make the change without inconvenience to the members. There has been no unnecessary delay, and I do not believe there is any general dissatisfaction."

No Hopphitean Convention in Florida JACKSONVILLE, Aug. 29,-No State Convention will be held by the Florida Republicans this year. The State Central Committee met in Ocala yesterday and placed the following State ticket in nomination: For Comptroller, Leroy D. Ball of Taliahassee; for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, James R. Chal-len of Jacksonville.

Present and Past Masters of Chass From the Bochester Post-Empress.

In an interview with a Post Empress reporter a year ago, Mr. Bird expressed himself as follows: "Steinitz beat me 8 to 7, with 6 draws. That was in '07. In '00 Morphy beat me 8 to 1, wish 1 draw. Steinitz cislims that he is a better man than Morphy was, but I think my record with each is a fair test of the strength of the two. Steinitz claims that when I played with Morphy I was out of practice, but I cannot explain away my crushing defeat by that great player in any such way. I never played better chess in my life than when he beat me. Morphy had more science than Steinitamore imagination. Morphy never met his match. He was never compelled to play his best game. His re-sources were never fully tested."

Mr. Bird's opinion is, we believe, that of all competent antherities. Steinits is called by some the greatest of living players but there are many who will never allow him even that title so long as he holds aloot from a match with Hiarkburne of England. Hiarkburne might beat him as easily as steinits beat Zukertort and until this point is settled the question of the alsolute superiority of Steinits over all other living players must remain a doubtful one.

A Canadian Look at Va From the Toronto Empire.

Those of us, especially who believe in a national pol-icy and are intent upon fostering our infant industries, are rather disposed to rejoice at the wonders which a similar policy, only more pronounced in its characte and more vigorously carried out than our own-though duced in that country. It is not easy to conceive any more triumphant indication of the wisdom of that not icy, or more complete refutation of the arguments of its opponents than is found in the history of the United state of things that exists in that country to day.

To Number Houses in the Country,

From the Courier-Journal, A plan of numbering houses in the country has just gone into operation in Contra Costa county, California Every read in the county has a name, and each mile to ivided into ten blocks. To each block there are two numbers, one for each side, and the houses are given the same number as the block. Should there be more than one beuse in a block they are distinguished by letters, as 10 A, 10 B, 10 C, &c. As there are ten blocks to the mile, No. 100 denotes a house ten miles from the point of starting, and so of any other number.

Advice to Our Farson Politicians,

Prom the Baltimore American.

These divines, if they were auxious to reform their churches, would not seek the aid of the politicians, and dmilarly, when they want to reform politica they should intrust the management to those who are conversant

Identification, From the Hartford Time

"Yes," said Chapman, "I see a dipped candle."

Where Does Chienge Come Int rom Henry Cabet Lodge's Speech in Auburn, Me It seems, in coming to Auburn, like speaking in modestick for i sepresent the largest since fown it Massachastia and is suppose in the world, and when Massachastia and the moment in the largest shoe town in Maint i rest certain of the welcome.

The Texas Campaign. From the Bieville Pleagune. Hogg and hominy sin't Hogg and harmony by a devil

The Elusive Straight Flush. From the Botton Traveller. As for the perfect hand, it is rarely one comes upon

Renconable. "He shouldn't say shoulder arms to those savalry-"They have nothing but swords. He eight to say

The Next Thing. Mrs. Larkin (reading)-Mrs. McGill of Sait Lake City found a \$0 gold piece in the crop of a chicken she was dressing for dinner.

Larkin-New look out for an English syndicate to buy

up all the chickens in the country. ithe Couldn't Hear a Word. "That was a bad scare Mrs. Partington had the other

" She went to a pantomime and thought she had sud only lest her bearing."

Naturally. From the Terre Haute Empress. "Well, what do you want?" asked the coronaut of his sectional. Who had begun to whimper.
"I want the earth," walled the young man.

"The Anglomaniaes" comes to an end in the When leaving home for the summer the prodent provide themselves with tip, dayners tarminative Hasam in order to treat produptly and effect easily all attached againg darrines, dysentery, sholder mortus, at — domphaint more or less prevalent every size at this season of the year.—adm September Century, and we can point unerringly to a number of people who did not write it. The conject as to who did it was never more interesting the new. There is a great article on big guns in the number and a vast variety of delightful reading.

QUARRIBALA AND SALVADOR.

Their Trenty of Peace May Bertre th Project of Central American Unity. Washington, Aug. 29.—After several prema-

ture announcements and several hitches in the negotiations it at last appears safe to say that Salvador and Guatemala have definitely agreed implication, upon women inspectors by Chief on a basis of settlement for their troubles, and Connolly, the head of the department of this that peace is likely to be restored to Central America. The terms are simple, and apart from the provisions for the immediate cessation of hostilities and mutual withdrawal of troops from the frontier, comprise an agree-ment by which, on the one hand, the claim of Ezeta to rulership in Salvador is submitted to the action of the lawfully constituted legislative assembly, while on the other hand Falvador's rights to settle this question for herself without foreign interference, is conceded. The agreement is one with which both republics may well be satisfied, since it is based upon the subordination of violence and unconstitutional methods to recognized law.

The most interesting question for other na-

tions that now arises is as to how the events of the present summer will affect the proceedings toward Central American unity which they interrupted. It is, after all, quite possible that the ultimate result of the recent brief war may be to make that unity more solid and lasting when it shall have been achieved. When the time for taking the first steps for this purpose. as arranged last year, came nearer and nearer there was a palpable increase in the suspicion and apprehension with which the move was regarded. The old spectre of Guatemalan negemony, which seemed to vanish at the Diet hegemour, which seemed to vanish at the Diet held last autumn in Ban Salvador, was evidently reappearing on the horizon. The treaty of union then agreed upon was romptly accepted by the Presidents of all five republics, as perhaps might have been expected, since each had a chance of selection by lot as the President of the new Central American republic. And after one should be so selected for the first year sterm, the other four would each have so much the greater chance for the second term, and so on until all had served once, provides they should still remain as I residents of their respective Battets. But the effective ratification of the new system in each instance had to be accorded by the Congress or legislative body of each republic. On the part of Guatemaia. Honduras, and Salvador this ratification also was duly secured; but in Nicaragua and Costa Rica it was put off until the year 1991, although the treaty had expressly provided for beginning operations under the new Government during the present year. The representatives of the various republics were to have met at the capital of Henduras on Aug. 20, and the Fresident chosen by them at that time was to have been imagurated on Sept. 13.

The holding back of Costa lifea and Nicaragua would not itself have postponed this preliminary step, since it was expressly provided that the ratification of three States should make the overthrow of Menendez and the establishment of a defacto Government in Salvador by Exets, who represented opposition to the union, left Guatemaia and Honduras in a minority; and accordingly no steps seem to have been taken at the explain of the latter resublic on the day prescribed for electing a President.

Yet, rightly considered, the events of the past two months have shown us perhans no held last autumn in San Salvador, was evident-

republic on the day prescribed for electing a Pre-doent. Yet, rightly considered, the events of the

resublic on the day prescribed for electing a President.

Yet, rightly considered, the events of the past two months have shown us perhaps no other demonstration than that of war could have done, that the three southern States have nothing to fear from an overshadowing influence of Guatemala. There can be no question that the result of the field fighting has been in Salvador's favor, although she has confronted Guatemala alone and unaided. Moreover, the same result occurred in the war five years ago, when Barrios occupied the place now held by Barillas, as President of tiuatemala, and also resorted to the sword. The sympathetic alliance of Honduras with Guatemala has also been more pronounced than that of Costa Rica and Nicaragua with Salvador. These two visible demonstrations of the power of the three southern States to check any attempt at their subjugation by the two northern States ought to remove all anxieties hitherto feit on that subject; while under a permanent system of government like ours they would always be sure of controlling a body corresponding to our own Senate.

A project that may stand in the way of Central American unity is that of making two confederations instead of one, Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica casting in their iots together, and leaving Guatemala and Honduras to join forces if they like. This proposition was mooted last year, and has been revived as the result of the war between Guatemala and Salvador. Practically, howover, it would be subject to great disadvantages, and instead of being a measure of peace, might provoke war. The interests of the five republics would then no longer be held in common, and the objects of the proposed confederation, and the objects of the proposed confederation without any recognition, instead of the happy scenes of the inauguration of union which had been assigned to it. But it is worth remembering that within a month after the war of 1895 between Salvador and Guatemala ended, the former proposed to the latter a peaceful renewal of the langurati

More Information About Goldfish.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: I notice an article going the rounds, and credited to your paper, about goldfish. It seems to be correct, except on one point, that is in reference to the fish being first introduced into this country about thirty years ago. The Schuylkill River here abounds in goldfish, and they have been in the river over forty years, to my knowledge, and perhaps many years longer as they were apparently as abundant then as they are now.

I have seen them swimming in large schools. have caught them with book and line, and have frequently seen them caught by others. On what is now Lemon Hill, in Fairmount frequently seen them caught by others.
On what is now Lemon Hill, in Fairmount Park, there was, many years ago, a place called Platt's Garden. Mr. Platt had a small pond filled with the golden carp which was washed out by a freshet into the river. They multiplied so fast that they are now as common as any other fish.
About twenty years ago a son of mine, about 12 years of age, was fishing from the bank of the river with a small cork line, and batting with balls of bread dough. He caught a gold lish eleven lanches long. I but some water in a butter kettle and brought it home alive, and put it ha no lot tub under the hydrant, which we kept full of water for its accommodation. It lived three years in the tub, and was frozen solid every winter for three or four weeks at a time, but when thawed out was as lively as ever. I was fishing a few weeks ago for black bass in Flat Rock Dam, about six miles above the city, when a gold fish about a foot long awam up close to my boat. I understand that men make some money by catching the small ones in pets and selling them for aquariums. Yours truly.

Philadeliphia, Aug. 21, 1890.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21, 1890.

Mill Strong in Missourt, To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If the New York Democrats think there are no advocates of Governor Hill for President in 1892 in Missouri they are badly mistaken. The St. couls Republic does not speak for the Demo-eratic party of this State. To use an intelli-gent but fitting expression. Major Jones is dis-posed to "slop over" when he advocates any-thing. Two weeks ago a Hill club was or-ganized in this city, and it embraces the strongest workers of the party. It is the in-tention of this club to invite Governor Hill to visit Missouri in the near juture. Louis Republic does not speak for the Demotention of this club to invite Governor Hill to visit Missouri in the near tuture.

It is a fact, and will not be disputed, that every prominent Democrat of this State who has visited New York within the last two months has returned home convinced that Mr. Cleveland count be elected in 1892. It is likely that Major Jones of the St. Louis Republic is now the only "Cleveland or bust" Democrat in the State.

G. H. O.

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 27.

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 27. One Crep that Isn't a Pallure.

From the Baltimore American. Nonrotz, Ass. 26.—The prospect for the coming pea-nut crop is good. It may fail a little short of the crop of 1801—which was the best ever raised hereabouts— but this year's crop will be over an average one.

Time Works Wonders.

Prom Chatter.

"And so you will be 7 next week Plossie! Why, you are getting to be quite an old lady."

"A. I'm getting old much rester than you are, for you have been 28 ser since! on remember." Persisings in the Bowery.

"Harry up with them chops" ordered a young is low to a lowery restaurant.
"Love bers, young failer," said the waiter, "ye'll git yer food, but don't chase me."

Three Great Limited Trains.

Every day in the year the New York Central sends out from the Grand Central Station, New York, three great limited trains to Unices, et Louis, and Union mail. This live is said by the press of two continents, "America's Orested Sailroad"—459.

A WOMAN INSPECTOR REBURED.

The Convention Researce Mrs. Bromer From Chief Connolly's Attach. The factory inspectors held but a short session resterday, but it was made more lively than its larger predecessors by an attack, by

It grew out of a call upon Mrs. Bremer of this city to restate her defence of women in-spectors. After declaring that "as long as women and children are employed in factories so long will women be necessary as inspectors," she told of complaints that had been made to her which women would not have liked to make to a man. She cited the case of an up-town factory in which the male employees told improper stories in the presence of girls. When one of the girls complained to the foreman be merely said: "You've been here a vear and ought to have got used to it by

here a year and ought to have got used to it by this time."

Chief Connoily asked Mrs. Bremer if she had reported this to the Factory Buseau, and she acknowledged she had not. When she sat down he declared that women in factories had had no hesitation in making to him complaints of the kind describes by Mrs. Bremer, and said with simplasts: "The inspector, whether man or woman, who does not report in writing everything objectionable which he sees or hears is not a good inspector and shall not remain long in the department while I am at the bead of it. Our department will not allow a portion of a report to be kept back—the complaint omitted might be made a ground for blackmail."

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portion of a report to be kept back—the complaint omitted might be made a ground for blackmail."

President Wade in vigorous language told Chief concelly that he had no right to rebuke a subordinate in the Convention, and several of the other male inspectors erowded around Mrs. Bremer and assured her of their sympathy. The first of Chief Connolly's remarks was naturally construed to be a threat to discharge hirs. Bremer, but he subsequently assured the lady herself that he meant nothing of the sort, and the quarrelended.

Among the sapers read was one by John H. Ellis of Massachusetts on the sieed of elevators. He said that speed greater than 500 feet a minute is dangerous. Physicians were cousted as asserting that a high enced was hurtful to persons inclined to heart disease. Chief McDonald of Ohlo, in a paper on the construction of school buildings, said that the buildings should not be over two stories high lie considered the ordinary outside fire escape to be of little use, and wauted plenty of exits and inside staircases, separated, so far as possible, from the rest of the building. Mrs. McRenery of Philadelphia thought the children's drill should include the use of the fire escapes, and that, at least, once a fortnight they should descend by them instead of by the stairs. The other inspectors agreed with Mrs. McDonald.

The association went to coney Island in the afternoon, and had dinner at West Brighton. President Wade maile a speech, which closed with a toast to "Our Co-laborers, the Laules; and Mrs. Bremer responded with he self-possession of a veteran after-dinner speaker. Mrs. McEnery si oke priefly for Pennsylvania.

The association will adjourn after a morning session to-day.

ession to-day. QUEER THINGS DO HAPPEN.

An Unvaraished Recital of the Adventures of a Pall River Urchin. From the Full River Globe.

Prom the Fail River Globs.

A boy with a wonderful capacity for cold water made a kind of Noah's ark time of it last evening for people who dwell around the South Park. There is a tall stand pipe near the park, where the sprinkling carts load up and the pre-sure from the road at that point is something like a million pounds to the square lach. Just what possessed the aloresaid boy to climb that stand pipe while the band was playing gayly in the band stand will probably never be known.

Possibly he had found life too slow at the drinking fountain, and it may be that he didn't think he could do the stand pipe any harm. At any rate he shinned up and began monkeying with the cap at the top. A full grown man with cold steel appliances would undoubtedly have experienced considerable difficulty in unfas ening that tan, but the foot high urchin found it easy enough. His accomplishment will surprise him to the end of his days. He was bending directly over the pipe, stomach down, when the last thread of the cap screw was loosened.

loosened.

There was a swish and a roar and the million-pound pressure sent a mighty volume of water a thousand feet into the air. It would have been a magnificent spectacle but for one fea-ture which froze the blood in the veins of the

assembled multitude.

As far in the eye could reach, and almost at the very top of this tower or water, a tiny speek slowly revolved. It was the small boy, helpless, and feebly waving his hands and feet in his terror. his terror.

Fortunately the tremendous force supported

Fortunately the tremendous force supported

Fortunately the tremendous force supported him, and the centrifugal power convexing toward the sides of the torrent kept him in the middle. It was wet work looking on but for a few seconds nobody dared to move. Then a brave member of the police department recovered his presence of mind and darted to the Park House telephone. A little later Superintendent Kieran of the water works arrived on the scene, paie but determined. tendent Rieran of the water works arrived on the scene, paie but determined.

The same thought seemed to inspire the crowd at the same moment, for five hundred voices exclaimed: You must let him down easy." Superintendent kieran needed no such warning. He knew that to shut off the supply suddenly meant a terrible fail for the half-drowned lad who had ceased to move up there among the stars, and with a touch as light as a woman's he began to turn back the swift tide in the main artery.

Inch by inch the tower of water diminished; inch by inch that small speek of humanity descended. The excitement was at concert pitch. Everybody spoke in hoarse whispers. Finally a joyous cheer rang out. The urchin was thirty feet from the ground, and scores of

was thirty feet from the ground, and scores of arms were outstretched to receive him. "Stand was thirty lest from the ground, and scores of arms were outstretched to receive him. "Stand steady," was the order, and the last spoonful of water was turned off, and the boy dropped safely into the network of hands. "That beats balloons." he said as he wiped his face with his dripping slave.

What We Are All Talking About. An observing business man, whose office is in Pourteenth street, says that the ourbetons traders between Sixth avenue and Union square are thoroughly ergan-ized. The street is the boundary line between two perior precincts, and the sidewalks, therefore, are patrelled by officers whose duties confine them to one side of the street exclusively. It is against the law to sell goods at the curbs except during a brief season about the helidays. Nevertheless, the small traders who carry their stores with them flourish there more abundantly and profitably than in any other section of the city. When they are attracting the attention of shoppers on the south side and a policeman approaches, they promptly cross to the north side for a few minutes. There they are in another precinct and temporarily sate. The merchant who had observed all this took pains to dis-cover how it is that in the crowd along that part of the street an approaching policeman is always observed promptly. After watching the movements of the new diers for two or three days, he saw that they had an agent, whose sole duty was to precede the patrolman. This agent is a little Italian boy, very ranged and unwashed. He looks out for the binecosts and when a policeman begins his beat along Pourteenth atrest the young italian hurries ahead of him and announces the approach of the enemy to all the peddiers. It follows,

cident that came to his attention in Sheffield, Angland A man who was trying to sell lead pencils stood at the curb of the principal street offering his stock. The peddler apparently stood in the same spot for many minutes, but in fact he was continually on the move. hitching along perhaps an eighth of an inch ever second by shifting his feet sideways. Benjamin Fol-som the American Consol, explained the matter. "The nuncipal regulations," he said. "provide that nobody shall stand upon the strests and sell things. Accordingly the peddlers evade the law by a pretence of mor ing on all the time, while in resitty they are remaining in the spot where their customers are most numer-ous. They shuffle back and forth that way all day long, like the man who walked for hours in a pec measure, and the imperial police cannot touch them.

therefore, in this merchant's view of things, that the

Italian is paid by a regular contribution from

There is scarcely a hotel in town that is not frequently used as an office by men who hever contribute one cent toward its support. In nearly all the big hotels in town men can be seen sitting around the writing table, using the hotel letter heads and envelopes as well as the pane and ink. This fact would be hardly worthy of notice if the ready access to these places which strang-ers have did not often give law less men a chance to do evil. A letter written to Mr. Jones of New Jersey or paper hearing the stamp of the Fifth Avenue Hotel an asking Mr. Jones to meet the writer in the corridor of that hostelry, throws around the request an air of repectability which is likely to lead the aforesaid Jones into trouble. Of course distinuest men know this, and, of course, they avail themselves of it

WHAT THE MAYOR DOPS.

People Are Wrong Who Think He Is Not a Busy Man.

The hardest worked official in this town to the Mayor. He does not get the highest salary by any means, and he has less personal pa-tropage than any of the heads of depart. ments whom he appoints. He gets less salary than some of his appointees, and he has no perquisites. The pay of the Mayor is \$10,000 a year, without fees. The Comptroller gets \$10,000, with fees amounting to twice as much more: the Corporation Counsel, whom the Mayor appoints, gets \$12,000; the new Sheriff will get \$25,000 and half the fees of his office; the Justices of the Supreme Court, who have several months' vacation in the year, get \$17. 500; the Surrogate \$15,000, the Register \$12,000, and the County Clerk \$15,000. The Judges of the Court of Common Pleas get \$15,000, so de the Judges of the Superior Court, and even the Judges of the criminal courts get more than the Mayor. The Judges of the City Court get as much. Their hours are nothing like so

severity. The Mayor's office hours are from 10 to 4, the same as the office bours of the other city departments; the difference is that the heads of the departments do their work during their office hours, while the Mayor has to give us most of his time to receiving callers, deputations, visitors from other cities, and the semiofficial duties of the Mayor's office. When & o'clock comes he cannot stop and go home, the way the heads of the departments do, but he has to stay to consult with the heads of departments who have been at their offices during their office hours, and transact much of their business with him between 8 and 6.

long, and their duties do not approach his is

The present Mayor is usually at his office promptly at 10 o'clock, and sits at his desk until 4. He does not have time to go once a month. His regular lunch is brought in to him and consists of a glass of milk and a sandwich or two or three apples, which he eat in the inside room, frequently while some consultation between the heads of the departments is going on. While he is at his deck he is accessible to all callers, and that is during most of the day. The Mayor receives on an average from seven to ditteen people an hour, without including deputations. The callers sit around the room in the arm chairs, which have the coat of arms of the city of New York atamped on their red leather backs. They wait their turn in a row while one at a time they go up and talk to the Mayor. It must appal a man to take a seat at his desk in the morning and see a line of callers, almost every one of whom wants something done or has something to complain of, and to realize that all that day and all the next day and all the day after that, as long as he sitting along the wall waiting their turns. He no sooner finishes with ope man than another has taken the vacant ohair by his left and proceeds to state his business.

Many citizens regard the Mayor as directly and personally responsible for everything that goes on in the city. If an ash can is upset in front of the man's house he writes to or goes to see the Mayor to complain of it. He wants to know why a policemen was not there to arrest the secondrelly miscreant who upset the ash can, and why the Department of Bireel Cleaning did not send some one around promptly to sweep up the ashes that had been upset. Then, if he is the kind of man who is likely to make a personal complaint alout such a matter, he will go on and give his views in the inside room, frequently while some consultation between the heads of the depart

rest the scoundrelly miscreant who upset the ash can, and why the Department of Street Cleaning did not send some one around promptly to sweep up the ashes that had been upset. Then, if he is the kind of man who is likely to make a personal complaint about such a matter, he will go on and give his views about the city government, including possibly some new plant for ilushing the severs, or a new way of insulating the wires. The Mayor has to sit and listen to it all. The next man may want an office. He thinks that the Mayor has the personal appointment of sil the officials in the city, that there are no civil service examinations to amount to anything, and that the only thing he need do is to show himself to the Mayor, and talk loud enough, when he will be appointed. The Mayor does notamake appointments himself, except to places which by law he is required to fill. He leaves each head of a department to run his own department, and holds nim responsible. He recognizes that if he interfered in the details of a department, and holds nim responsible. He recognizes that if he interfered in the details of a department, and holds nim responsible. He recognizes that if he interfered in the details of a department, and holds nim responsible. He recognizes that if he interfered in the details of a department, and holds nim responsible. He recognizes that if he interfered in the details of a department could not be held responsible, and the city government would suffer. This is the answer which he regularly makes to the men who apply to him for places. The answer has now become monotonous, but the Mayor recognizes that his only salety is in sticking to it, for if he every deviated from it he would be overwhelmed with applicants.

This lasts until the city Boards being a member of the wind particular to the supportion ment, the Sinking Fund Commission, the Fundadon, the Rundadon, the Rundadon, the Rundadon of Ratimate and Apportionment, the sinking Fund Commission, over which he is a member of the other members and revenue

wait until he is free from his desk and starting up town.

This is the official life of the Mayor in his
office, but it is only part. Besides these duties
be is expected to head all subscription lists for
public objects; he is expected to attend all the
large dinners, all church and benevolent fairs,
the meetings of associations for public of
charitable objects, and the host of other functions which are more wearing to his discattle-

he is expected to attend all the large dinners, all church and benevolent fairs, the meetings of associations for public of charitable objects, and the host of other functions which are more wearing to nis digestion and a greater burden on him personally than are his official duties. The Mayor's salary is \$10,000 a year. It costs him all of that and more to head the subscriptions which he is expected to head, to take part in fairs and charitable entertainments, and to do the entertaining that is expected of the Mayor of the dity. People who go to the Mayor with a subscription list almost always have an exaggerated idea of the importance of the matter in which they are engaged. They tell the Mayor that it he will head it with \$500 or \$100 they will easily get more subscriptions on escount of his having headed the list, and that the amount which he subscribes will to a great extent fly the amount subscribed by other men, so that the difference between \$500 and \$100 will amount to thousands of dolars when the same proportion is observed by the other subscribers. These appeals are made to the Mayor almost daily and it is hard for him to decline to respond. They are usually matters to which he would give a subscription anyhow, but the difference between putting down \$50 further down the list and heading with \$500 is a great matter. At all the contexts at the fairs during the winter the Mayor is expected to buy tickets to help along the contexprise. His name is used as one of the candidates for a cane, or watch, or whatever it may be at ten or twenty-five cents a vote. The Mayor is asked to buy tickets by help along the contexprise, he will not buy votes for himself in their contexts. These solicitors attack him in his office and are a part of his regular callers.

In the morning when he gets up the callers begin to come to his house. They break him his office and are a part of his regular callers.

The more troubscome callers are the people who know least about the Mayor and his dates, on the other has of the caller

The Sucker Hymn of Population.

Prom the Chicago Tribune.

Ohio please step saids
Your place belongs to us. The Surker State
correles the longest pole, and with one sweep
The long reached for persumpton has knowled down.
Together with a unultitude of hunkers.
You stand has next to Ohio after this.
Keep your aye us as, remarkants.
We're getting there:
And old hew Tork, permit us in your ear
A word or two to winaper. Tell the boys
The dear, kind by still wireld the destinies
of the inner print show a tenderly extensivel
tontemperaries and that it limbs
I as grow in the second part the third in size
Of their dams big, strapping family.
If there is no summer or of the shored end
of the amneralment may be a former of
the second correct the third in size
of the same against the shored end
of the same against the third is size.

Of any other what.

They it see the point. From the Chicago Tribune.